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The deGraffenried Name IN L I T E R A T U R E

by

THOMAS P. *de* GRAFFENRIED

- I. IN FICTION AND ROMANCE (EUROPE)
- II. IN FICTION AND ROMANCE (AMERICA)
- III. BARON CHRISTOPHER DE GRAFFENRIED
- IV. DESCENDANTS OF BARON CHRISTOPHER
- V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The deGraffenried Name IN LITERATURE

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Introduction

THE deGraffenried family is of ancient lineage both in the old and the new world. The family was established in Switzerland in 1191, and an unbroken genealogical chain from that date was published in 1925. Its establishment in America was in 1710 with the founding of New Bern, North Carolina, by Baron Christopher deGraffenried, who was, as reported in the Colonial Records of the State, given by Queen Anne the title of "Landgrave of Carolina," he being one of the few persons ever to have possessed a title of nobility in Sir John Locke's beautifully conceived but woefully inappropriate "New American Order." Since the establishment of New Bern, the Landgrave's descendants have spread to many parts of the Union, especially to the Southern and Southwestern States, and have emigrated to Canada, Mexico, and elsewhere. Members of other branches of the family were at various times established in England, Ireland, France, Spain, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Germany. The family has long been known as an international one, and for more than six centuries intermarriage by members of the family with nationals of numerous other countries has been a frequent occurrence.

An examination of some of the early records reveals:

Hans Rudolf deGraffenried (1584-1648), a member of the Swiss House of Representatives in 1624, and Mayor of Unterseen in 1634, who wrote a mathematical treatise in 1618, *Arithmeticae Logisticae Popularis Libri IV*. In 1629 he published in Bern his book, *Compendium Sciotericorum. Das ist: Eine kurze Beschreibung der Sonnen Uhren, wie die mit unverrücktem Cirkel Mitsamt den Zwölff himmelischen Zeichen* (this publication is still available both in Europe and the United States).

Anton deGraffenried, Lord of Worb (1639-1730), Governor of Aelen in 1673, Governor of Murten in 1720, and who held many other posts in the public service. A noted genealogist and historian of his time, he was a co-worker and co-author with the historian Bucelin.

Emanuel deGraffenried, Lord of Burgistein (1726-1787), a member of the House of Representatives, Governor of Schenkenburg, and otherwise prominent in affairs of state. He was a very active member of the Economic Society in Bern and of the Helvetian Society in Schinznach, being honored with the presidency of the latter organization in 1780, and was the author of numerous articles and pamphlets.

Friederich deGraffenried spent six years in Canada (1813-1819) and wrote

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a book of his observations, *Sechs Jahre in Canada*, which was published in Bern in 1891. He was also the author of other writings.

In 1844 a Bernese publisher offered a book by deGraffenried and Stürler, *Architecture Suisse, ou Choix des Maisons-rustiques des Alpes du Canton de Berne*.

Karl Wilhelm deGraffenried was the author of *Die Schweizerische Statsbank*, published in Bern in 1894.

The late Colonel Baron Victor deGraffenried, a banker of old Bern, was a well known genealogist who contributed many articles to numerous publications in Europe. His son Egbert, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swiss Embassy in London, intends to carry on with his distinguished father's genealogical work.

Among those of the present generation who are more or less engaged in literary work are Albert L. deGraffenried, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, who has written numerous articles on scientific subjects, principally in the field of aero-engineering, and is now engaged in writing a book on that subject; Baron Emanuel deGraffenried de Villars, mentioned elsewhere in this article; Baron René deGraffenried; and others.

The following references illustrate, in part, the extent to which the family name was known in Europe in the early times.

Niklaus, born 1447, lived to the venerable age of one hundred and ten years, dying in 1557. By his five wives he left many descendants. In 1489 he was a member of the House of Representatives and in 1495 a member of the Sovereign Council and Governor of Schenkenberg. In 1496 he was made Lord Banneret, and Governor of Aelen in 1509. He held many other positions of honor, of public and private nature. His numerous descendants divide themselves into many branches, a number of which, however, are today extinct. In this connection, it is recorded that Tscharner, grandson of the Landgrave, married five times and had 22 children; and Mathew Fontaine deGraffenried, likewise a descendant of the Landgrave, married three times and had at least 20, and possibly 22 children in all, but these facts do not necessarily connote literary ability.

Abraham (1511-1601) became a Burger in 1550, Governor of Aelen in 1556, Mayor of Frienisberg in 1564, Mayor of Aarwangen in 1574, a member of the Sovereign Council in 1577, Lord Banneret in 1582, and in 1590 was honored with the governorship of the State and Republic of Bern, which position of distinction he held until 1601, and by virtue of which he was also a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

Anton (1573-1628) became a Burger in 1599, Governor of Saanen in 1605, and was elected a member of the Sovereign Council in 1611. He became Lord Banneret in 1613, Teutsch-Seckelmeister in 1614, Governor of the State and Republic of Bern and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1623, serving until 1628, and was the recipient of numerous other honors.

Anton II (1596-1676), Lord of Carouge and Corcelles and Co-Lord of Me-

zieres and Jorat, became a Burger in 1621, Mayor of Grandson in 1625, and was elected to the Sovereign Council in 1631. He was Lord Banneret in 1633, again in 1639, still again in 1649, and for the fourth time in 1651, and was Governor of the State and Republic of Bern and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire continuously for twenty-three years from 1651 to 1674, a phenomenal distinction in those times. In 1663 he was nominated Ambassador to France to renew with King Louis XIV the treaty between France and the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, concerning which much has been written. In the course of his long career in public service he held many other positions of honor and importance.

Emanuel (1636-1715), Lord of Bellcrive and Vallamand, became a Burger in 1664, Mayor of Lenzburg in 1669 and was elected to the Sovereign Council in 1680. He was chosen Salt-Director by the Assembly in 1685. In 1693 he became Lord Banneret and for fifteen years, from 1700 to 1715, he was Governor of the State and Republic of Bern and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. There are numerous published sketches of his life.

It will be noted that three members of the family, father, son and grandson, held the governorship of the State and Republic of Bern for a total of forty years, a remarkable circumstance in a country possessing a republican form of government.

Abraham, like Christopher of the House of Worb, was gentleman-in-waiting to the Elector George III of Saxony, and in 1669 was captain of his infantry and a knight of his order.

Emanuel was a junior gentleman-in-waiting at the court of the Palatinate in 1660.

Emanuel Friedrich was in 1800 gentleman-in-waiting to the King of Bavaria and his son.

Dionys Bernhard Friedrich deGraffenried, after succeeding his father as gentleman-in-waiting at the Bavarian court, was made master of the hounds by Napoleon III of France, with whom he was a great favorite and from whom he received the title of Baron de l'Empire, with the titular nomenclature of Baron de Villars, which title his descendants still bear.

The family was elevated to the nobility in Bern in 1600, and from the earliest days it has been one of the foremost families of Switzerland.

This work is an attempt to account for some of the historical, fictional, and romantic literature, both in Europe and the United States, pertaining to the family name, and to supply a bibliography, not necessarily complete, having some relation thereto.

I. In Fiction and Romance (Europe)

IT HAS been said that truth is the most dangerous thing in the world, presumably the psychological world, and that all the world prefers a romance. André Gide is responsible for the assertion that while fiction is flattering, and therefore pleasing, truth, on the other hand, hurts and embarrasses. Moreover, for most of us fancy is more appealing than fact, desire more alluring than duty; we have from our most youthful days been nurtured on fiction, fancy, and desire, on fairy tales, the ever cherished story of St. Nicholas, the picturesque but fictional stork on the chimney, the plethora of secular and sacred allegories—most thereof doubtless serving a useful purpose as food for the relentlessly imaginative minds common to most all humanity. Therefore, to better enjoy the full satisfaction that comes only through illusion, it might be well to begin with some account of the mention of the name deGraffenried in fiction and in romance.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Les Confessions

WHILE Rousseau's *Confessions* may not properly be classified as fiction, the work certainly does not suffer for lack of romance, and the author himself admits to what he is pleased to call "immaterial embellishments . . . to fill a gap caused by lack of memory."

"I wanted young ladies," writes the author with characteristic candor in the introduction to his relations with Mlles. Galley and de Graffenried in Book IV (1731-1732) of his *Confessions*, "Everyone has his fancies; this has always been mine, and my ideas on this point are not those of Horace."

"One morning," he continues, "the dawn appeared so beautiful that I threw on my clothes and hurried out into the country to see the sun rise. I enjoyed this sight in all its charm; it was the week after the festival of St. John. The earth, decked in its greatest splendour, was covered with verdure and flowers; the nightingales, nearly at the end of their song, seemed to delight in singing the louder; all the birds, uniting in their farewell to Spring, were singing in honour of the birth of a beautiful summer day, one of those beautiful days which one no longer sees at my age and which are unknown in the melancholy land in which I am now living.

"Without perceiving it, I had wandered some distance from the town; the heat increased, and I walked along under the shade trees of a little valley by the side of a brook. I heard behind me the sound of horses' hoofs and the voices of girls, who seemed in a difficulty, but, nevertheless, were laughing heartily at it. I turned round, and heard myself called by name; when I drew near, I found two young ladies of my acquaintance, Mlle. de Graffenried and Mlle. Galley,

who, being poor horsewomen, did not know how to make their horses cross the brook. Mlle. de Graffenried was an amiable young Bernese, who, having been driven from home in consequence of some youthful folly, had followed the example of Madame de Warens, at whose house I had sometimes seen her; but, as she had no pension, she had been only too glad to attach herself to Mlle. Galley, who, having conceived a friendship for her, had persuaded her mother to let her stay with her as her companion until she could find some employment. Mlle. Galley was a year younger than her companion, and better-looking; there was something about her more delicate and more refined; at the same time, she had a very neat and well-developed figure, the greatest charm a girl can possess. They loved each other tenderly, and their good nature could not fail to keep up this intimacy, unless some lover came to disturb it. They told me that they were on their way to Toune, an old chateau belonging to Madame Galley; they begged me to assist them to get their horses across, which they could not manage by themselves. I wanted to whip the horses, but they were afraid that I might be kicked and they themselves thrown off. I accordingly had recourse to another expedient. I took Mademoiselle Galley's horse by the bridle, and then, pulling it after me, crossed the brook with the water up to my knees; the other horse followed without any hesitation. After this, I wanted to take leave of the young ladies and go my way like a fool. They whispered a few words to each other, and Mlle. de Graffenried, turning to me, said, 'No, no; you shan't escape us like that. You have got wet in serving us, and we owe it as a duty to our conscience to see that you get dry. You must come with us, if you please; we make you our prisoner.'

"My heart beat; I looked at Mlle. Galley. 'Yes, yes,' added she, laughing at my look of affright, 'prisoner of war. Get up behind her; we will give a good account of you.'

"'But, mademoiselle,' I objected, 'I have not the honour of your mother's acquaintance; what will she say when she sees me?'

"'Her mother is not at Toune,' replied Mlle. de Graffenried. 'We are alone; we return this evening, and you can return with us.'

"The effect of electricity is not more rapid than was the effect of these words upon me. Trembling with joy, I sprang upon Mlle. de Graffenried's horse; and, when I was obliged to put my arm around her waist to support myself, my heart beat so violently that she noticed it. She told me that hers was beating too, since she was afraid of falling. In the situation in which I was, this was almost an invitation to me to verify the truth for myself; but I had not the courage; and, during the whole of the ride, my two arms surrounded her like a belt, which certainly held her tight, but never shifted its place for a moment. Many women who read this would like to box my ears—and they would not be wrong.

"The pleasant excursion and the chatter of the young ladies made me so talkative that we were never silent for a moment until evening—in fact, as long as we were together. They had put me so completely at my ease, that my tongue

was as eloquent as my eyes, although not in the same manner. For a few moments only, when I found myself alone with one or the other, the conversation became a little constrained; but the absent one soon returned, and did not allow us time to investigate the reason of our embarrassment.

"When we reached Toune, after I had first dried myself, we breakfasted. Next, it was necessary to proceed to the important business of dinner. The young ladies from time to time left off their cooking to kiss the farmer's children, and their poor scullion looked on and smothered his vexation. Provisions had been sent from the town, and all that was requisite for a good dinner, especially in the matter of delicacies; but, unfortunately, the wine had been forgotten. This was no wonder, since the young ladies did not drink it; but I was sorry for it, since I had counted upon its assistance to give me courage. They also were annoyed, possibly for the same reason, although I do not think so. Their lively and charming gaiety was innocence personified; besides, what could the two of them have done with me? They sent all round the neighborhood to try and get some wine, but without success, so abstemious and poor are the peasants of this canton. They expressed their regret to me; I said that they need not be so concerned about it, that they did not require wine in order to intoxicate me. This was the only compliment I ventured to pay them during the day; but I believe that the roguish creatures saw clearly enough that the compliment was sincere.

"After dinner we practised a little economy. Instead of drinking the coffee which remained over from breakfast, we kept it for our tea with the cream and cakes which they had brought with them; and, to keep up our appetites, we went into the orchard to finish our dessert with cherries. I climbed up the tree, and threw down bunches of fruit, while they threw the stones back at me through the branches. Once Mlle. Galley, holding out her apron and throwing back her head, presented herself as a mark so prettily, and I took such accurate aim, that I threw a bunch right into her bosom. How we laughed! I said to myself, if my lips were only cherries, how readily would I throw them into the same place!

"The day passed in this manner in the most unrestrained enjoyment, which, however, never overstepped the limits of the strictest decency. No double-entendre, no risky jest was uttered; and this decency was by no means forced, it was perfectly natural, and we acted and spoke as our hearts prompted. In short, my modesty—others will call it stupidity—was so great, that the greatest liberty of which I was guilty was once to kiss Mlle. Galley's hand. It is true that the circumstances gave special value to this favour. We were alone, I was breathing with difficulty, her eyes were cast down; my mouth, instead of giving utterance to words, fastened upon her hand, which she gently withdrew after I had kissed it, looking at me in a manner that showed no irritation. I do not know what I might have said to her; her friend came into the room, and appeared to me distinctly ugly at the moment.

"At last, they remembered that they ought not to wait till night before

returning to the town. We only just had time to get back while it was daylight, and we hastened to set out in the same order as we came. If I had dared, I would have changed the order; for Mlle. Galley's looks had created a profound impression upon my heart; but I did not venture to say anything, and it was not for her to make the proposal. On the way, we said to ourselves that it was a great pity that the day was over; but, far from complaining that it had been too short, we agreed that we had possessed the secret of lengthening it by the aid of all the amusements with which we had known how to occupy it.

"I left them almost at the spot where they had found me. With what regret we separated! With what delight we planned to meet again! Twelve hours spent together were for us as good as centuries of intimacy. The sweet remembrance of that day cost the young girls nothing; the tender union between us three was worth far livelier pleasures, which would not have suffered it to exist; we loved one another openly and without shame, and were ready to love one another always in the same manner. Innocence of character has its enjoyment, which is certainly equal to any other, since it knows no relaxation and never ceases. As for me, I know that the memory of so beautiful a day touches and charms me more, and goes straight to my heart, than the recollection of any pleasures that I have ever enjoyed. I did not exactly know what I wanted with these two charming persons, but both of them interested me exceedingly. I do not say that, if I had had control of the arrangements, my heart would have equally shared between them. I had a slight feeling of preference; I should have been quite happy to have Mlle. de Graffenried as a mistress; but, if it had depended entirely upon myself, I think I should have preferred her for an intimate friend. Be that as it may, it seemed to me, when I left them, that I could no longer live without them both. Who would have said that I was never to see them in my life again, and that our love of a day was to end there?"

At least one lasting benefit has resulted from Rousseau's relation of the foregoing incidents, for several of the scenes portrayed have at various times been of inspiration to artistic minds with the fortunate result that there are now in museums, libraries, art salons, and shops, many choice and highly regarded woodcuts, engravings, drawings, and paintings depicting Rousseau leading Mlle. Galley's horse across the swollen stream, of Rousseau atop a ladder in the cherry tree, some with the subtitle 'If my lips were only cherries,' and with the young author, in various postures, on horseback behind Miss deGraffenried.

PIERRE BENOIT

Koenigsmark

Mlle. Mélusine deGraffenried

IN HIS characteristically entertaining manner, the distinguished and prolific writer of romances, Pierre Benoit, a member of the Académie Française and very popular throughout the literary world, has chosen the name of Mlle. Mélusine

deGraffenried (spelled with an added *f* in the last syllable) for one of the principal characters in his novel, *Koenigsmark*, published in Paris in 1934.

Miss deGraffenried, close friend and confidant of the Grand Duchess Aureore, with whom she resided, is portrayed by Benoit as young, adorable, beautiful, enticing, languid, ravishing, and the like, and is skilfully introduced to the reader in a manner calculated to arouse great interest in her. Later, however, the author, in a manner in which he excels, brings her under a cloud of suspicion terminating eventually in her murder.

II. In Fiction and Romance (America)

INGLIS FLETCHER

IN HER historical novel, *Men of Albemarle*, according to the publishers a novel in which "history is stirred to life by the magic touch of fiction," and in her later book, *Lusty Wind for Carolina*, described by Jonathan Daniels of the *Book of the Month News* as "one of the liveliest and best informed novels recently written about this period of American settlement . . . romance is given reality . . . a dramatic story of credible human beings in a convincingly human colony," considerable attention is given to the life, manners, and personality of Baron Christopher de Graffenried, fictionalized, of course, but in a setting said to be authoritative, clear, and illustrative of the times, Mrs. Fletcher being highly regarded as a student of the early history of North Carolina and accepted as an able research worker.

She has been further described as a born story-teller who transmutes historical fact and legend into vital, exciting fiction. Her books have been, and still are, favored with widespread popularity and are today too well known to require further reference here, except to say that she has given an absorbing account of the Landgrave.

ISA GLENN

IN a novel, *A Short History of Julia*, the scene of which is laid in the South, Isa Glenn, a Southern writer, has portrayed several characters bearing the surname of deGraffenried.

O. HENRY

WILLIAM SYDNEY PORTER (1867-1910) was born in North Carolina and in later life spent some time in other parts of the South, including Louisiana and Texas. He is said to have been acquainted with several members of the deGraffenried family and he made use of the name for one of his characters in *Cabbages and Kings*.

III. Baron Christopher de Graffenried

BOTH in Europe and America, the name of Christopher de Graffenried, citizen of Bern, honorary citizen of London, Knight of the Purple Ribbon, M.A., LL.D., and Landgrave of Carolina, has had the honor in the family of appearing most frequently in historical accounts, fictionalized history and pure fiction, and so much relating to him has been written that this work is hardly the proper place in which to attempt a comprehensive account thereof. However, reference to some of the publications not heretofore mentioned may be of interest.

Christopher's own writings, both in French and in German, and his letters, quite likely constitute a large part of the source material used by many of his biographers. Copies of the Baron's manuscript are now available in numerous publications in Europe, and in America in an even larger number. A few are: volume I of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina* (referred to below); the translations of Prof. Julius Goebel, of the University of Illinois; and the excellently prepared publication of the North Carolina Historical Commission, by Vincent Todd, Ph.D., of the University of Illinois, in association with Prof. Goebel, issued in 1920. This latter work contains a complete copy of the German manuscript of Baron Christopher's account of the founding of New Bern and excerpts from the French manuscript of the Baron. One of Prof. Goebel's translations is also printed in full in the *History of the deGraffenried Family from 1191 to 1925 A.D.*, written by a descendant of the Landgrave and published in New York in 1925. These works are accessible in most of the sizeable libraries. Prof. Todd has written a number of other sketches of the Landgrave's career.

A work held in high regard in Europe, and which is another source book drawn heavily upon by some of those who have written of the deGraffenried family, particularly Baron Christopher, is, in translation, *Christopher deGraffenried, Landgrave of Carolina*, by the celebrated Swiss writer, Wolfgang Friedrich von Mülinen, published by K. J. Wyss in Bern in 1896. This comprehensive monograph bears the full title, *Neujahrsblatt herausgegeben von Historischen Verein des Kantons Bern für 1897, Christopher von Graffenried Landgraf von Carolina, Gründer von Neu-Bern*. Numerous excerpts have been translated into French and English.

Baron Emmanuel deGraffenried of the de Villars branch, in a 40-page chapter ("Un Pionier du Nouveau-Monde") in a book published in Lausanne in 1945, called *Cinq Posédés de l'Impossible*, has favored us in captivating style with an animated and informative account of Baron Christopher and of New Bern. An innumerable number of sketches of the Landgrave and the founding of New Bern have been published from time to time in this country.

A very delightful account of the Landgrave and his father, Anton, and of

Worb Castle, the former family seat of the Landgrave's branch, is to be found in a book published in old Bern some years ago, entitled *Swiss at Home and Abroad* (*Schweizer Dabeim und Draussen*) by the eminent Swiss author, Rudolf von Tavel. This volume excels in colorful and at times somewhat florid descriptions and engrossing anecdotes. In relating the many misfortunes which overcame the Landgrave, the many frustrations of his dreams and seemingly well laid plans, the resulting disappointments, regrets, and remorse which weighed so heavily upon him after his joyless return to his homeland, the author has skillfully employed much pathos as well as a fine and appropriate literary style. Those interested in American colonial history, especially pertaining to North Carolina and New Bern, and the descendants of the Landgrave in America, will find a perusal of this book worthwhile, but unfortunately there seems to be no published English translation.

Attention is also called to the article "Additions to the Swiss Colonization Projects in Carolina," by Geza Schütz, in the *North Carolina Historical Review* (vol. X, no. 2, April, 1933); *Die Alten Berner und die Römischen Altertümer*, by Dr. H. Dübi, published in Bern in 1888; and to *Prominent Americans of Swiss Origin* (New York, James T. White & Co.), a compilation of biographical sketches prepared by the Swiss American Historical Society.

For generations the story of the Landgrave and the founding of New Bern has been a popular one in Switzerland. It is said that there is hardly a family in old Bern which does not have in its library a sizeable collection of the many accounts that have appeared from time to time in Swiss magazines and other publications, as the number thereof is legion. Most of them are based on prior publications of the Landgrave's autobiography and the extensively read writings of Tavel, Mülinen, and earlier authors. The late Col. Baron Victor de Graffenried of Bern owned a large collection of magazine and other articles, as well as many monographs, manuscripts, pamphlets, and the like, relating to New Bern and Baron Christopher deGraffenried, its founder. "La Berne Americaine," as New Bern is frequently described in Switzerland, receives some attention from almost all Swiss writers, journalists, and reporters who come to America, many of whom consider it an obligation on their part to send back some account of the New World city. Most of these accounts are interesting, well written and well illustrated with photographs. A recent one of considerable interest was written by Jean Ligniere and published in *L'Illustre Revue. Hebdomadaire Suisse* for August, 1943, and contains photographs of various sections of the city and some of its inhabitants, including "La Chef de Police," and "Le Ford de New Bern s'appelle Waters."

In this article the author offers his impressions of New Bern:

"Que l'on continue son chemin et que l'on entre dans les lieux qui se signalent d'une façon aussi frappante, on fera la connaissance d'une ville de 12,000 habitants, avec une population plus qu'à moitié nègre; on découvrira une petite cité au charme un peu vicillot, d'une poésie mélan-

colique, somnolante dans le soleil, comme on en trouve beaucoup dans cette région du Sud des Etats-Unis, qui garde encore son cachet colonial. Rues dont le gros pavés rouges chatoyent dans la lumière, troupes d'enfants noirs qui piaillent en grappes aux coins des trottoirs, maisons du XVIIIe siècle qui abritent leurs blanches colonnades dans les jardins exubérants, arbres gigantesques qui laissent ployer leurs branches chargées de longues mousses, odeurs de miel et de tabac, douceur de vivre dans un heureux climat. New Bern est tout cela, tout cela et l'ours des Alpes, l'ours venu du bout de la Nydeckbrücke, pour servir d'emblème et de parure à ce fin fond du fond des Amériques, l'ours qu'on retrouve partout ici, comme blason, ornement et insigne, peint, ciselé ou sculpté, triomphant et pareil à celui des-biscômes-, l'ours de Berne!"

The author continues with an historical account of Baron deGraffenried and New Bern.

Those interested in the early history of North Carolina may take advantage of the labors of Col. William L. Saunders, onetime Secretary of the State. He collected and edited volume I of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina* (published in Raleigh in 1886), covering the early colonial period relating to the deGraffenried family and particularly to the Landgrave. Col. Saunders was a descendant of Henry Baker of North Carolina and Angelica Bray. Ruth Chauncey, Henry Baker's second wife, was the mother of Mary Baker, who was the first wife of Tscharner deGraffenried. Henry Baker was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and his father was Henry Baker of Isle of Wight. The Bakers came from the north of England early in the 17th century, and were a very distinguished and intelligent family.

Although this book is a monument to the high intelligence and industry of Col. Saunders, unfortunately, it has been published without an index. It contains over a thousand pages, and considerable time is required to locate the various sections of interest in connection with New Bern history and the deGraffenried family. The following references, therefore, to vol. I are given to indicate the majority of the principal documents reprinted therein, and other matter germane to these subjects.

On page 707 is a copy of the Minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors at Craven House, April 28, 1709 (reprint from B.P.R.O.N.C.B.T. 7, page 17), setting forth the proposal of Mr. Mitchell, in the name of the Swiss Cantons of Bern, for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land in North Carolina, and a Resolution that one of the members of the representatives of the Swiss Cantons of Bern (deGraffenried) be made a Landgrave. On page 717 is a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Lords Proprietors, held at Craven House August 4, 1709 (reprint from B.P.R.O.N.C.B.T. 7, page 22), containing a note of the issuance of letters to the Hon. Christopher deGraffenried to be a Landgrave of Carolina, and of the signing of a Warrant in duplicate for 5,000 acres of land in North Carolina. On page 718 is a record of the proposal by Christopher deGraffenried and Lewis Michel for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land, notes concerning the

Palatines, and the Warrant issued to Christopher deGraffenried for 10,000 acres of land and to Louis Michel for 5,000 acres of land in North Carolina. On page 723 is a record of a Grant by the Lords Proprietors to deGraffenried and Lewis Michel of the lease of all royal mines and minerals in the Province of Carolina that they shall discover and work, for the term of 30 years. On page 756 is a letter from Christopher deGraffenried to the Bishop of London. On page 761 is a letter from the President and Council of North Carolina to Col. Spotswood. On page 775 is a letter from Mr. Urmston to the Secretary. On page 807 is a letter from the Lords of Trade to the Earl of Dartmouth. On page 808 is the Journal of the Virginia Council. On page 810 is a letter from Col. Spotswood to the Board of Trade. On page 829 is the Memorial of Christopher Gale, from the Government of North Carolina to the Hon. Robert Gibs. On page 831 is a letter from the Bishop of London to the Secretary. On page 834 is a letter from Col. Spotswood to the Board of Trade. On page 838 is an entry in the Journal of the Virginia Council. On page 867 is a copy of the Council Journal. On page 890 is a letter to Gov. Pollock on Indian Affairs. On page 905 is deGraffenried's Manuscript. On page 935 is a copy of the Treaty of Peace between deGraffenried and the Indians. On page 986 is deGraffenried's Contract for the Palatines. On page 990 is an excerpt from a letter by Baron deGraffenried.

IV. Descendants of Baron Christopher

IN THE literature relating to the descendants of Baron Christopher deGraffenried, of whom there are said to be more than 2,000 now living in the United States, there is likewise much from which to choose. A few might be mentioned:

The family history heretofore referred to offers a fairly full account not only of the Landgrave but also of many of his descendants, in addition to an extensive genealogy of the European and American branches from 1191 to the date of publication in 1925. Other references are subjoined.

SAUNDERS, COL. JAMES EDMONDS (cousin of William L. Saunders, who was Secretary of State of North Carolina). *Early Settlers of Alabama*, with Notes and Genealogies, Completed and Prepared for the Press by Elizabeth Saunders Blair Stubbs of New Orleans, 1899; L. Graham & Son, Ltd., 207-211 Baronne St., New Orleans.

This very interesting work also contains accounts and genealogies of the Fontaine, Maury, Saunders, and other families closely related to the deGraffenrieds, and whose histories were for many years interwoven with those of the deGraffenried family. It provides an especially good account of the descendants of Metcalf deGraffenried.

SAUNDERS, JAMES E. *History of Northern Alabama*.

A work that has been much consulted in relation to the descendants of the Landgrave.

deGRAFFENRIED, REESE CALHOUN. *Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of R. C. deGraffenried* (late a Representative from Texas).

"Delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate, Fifty-seventh Congress, Second Session; including addresses by Representatives Russell of Texas, Stephens of Texas, Kleberg of Texas, Burgess of Texas, Wiley of Alabama, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Broussar of Louisiana, Bartholdt of Missouri, and Slayden of Texas." Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903.

MARY CLARE deGRAFFENRIED

THE LATE Mary Clare deGraffenried, of Washington, D.C., like Baron Christopher, should really be a subject of a monograph, as so much has been written concerning her writings and her career. One of the most interesting short sketches about her is by a well-known European writer who had occasion to visit her in 1913, and whose reminiscences were first published in Europe in 1925, and in translation appeared in *The Living Age* on July 18, 1925. The following is an excerpt therefrom:

"I became acquainted in Washington with a very exceptional person—an elderly, unmarried, highly cultivated lady. Miss de G., who knew as much about the art of every country in the world as any professional art-historian. She had traveled the globe over in every direction, collecting things, and her residence, from cellar to attic, was half a museum and half a hothouse. Miss de G. was an original type. She never gave a thought to her personal appearance. Not a factory girl in New York would have worn the gowns in which she called upon the crowned heads of Europe and Asia. Her most formal costume was invariably a white or pongee dress cut in the fashion of forty years ago. In spite of her odd attire, however, she was courted in the highest social circles, and it was regarded a privilege to be introduced to her.

"Miss de G. had taken a great liking to my books, which she transferred to myself personally. I called on her frequently, and every visit was an unusual pleasure. She collected pictures, Buddhas, cacti, old furniture, musical instruments of savage tribes, and, last of all, brasses. In fact, she was so fond of brasses that I saw no silver in her home. All her tableware, from spoons, knives, and forks to plates and vegetable dishes, was shining brass (gold plated—*Ed.*). When I called she was often entirely alone, for she permitted her maid to go walking every afternoon when the weather was good. As she expressed it: 'These young folks ought to have all the sunshine that God made for them. There will be enough left for us old people.'

"One day at this friend's home I was introduced to a certain Miss Margaret. The young lady extended her hand to me with a smile, saying, 'We are already

acquainted.' I could not recall her, but politely pretended to do so. The servants were all away, and we two and our hostess went out into the kitchen and made tea. I saw at once that the young lady was quite at home here. Later Miss Margaret, whose carriage was stopping outside, took me home, after a very jolly afternoon.'

"But I was not in Washington for pleasure alone. Unless I could accomplish my object I must return to New York. The date of my departure was set. Two days before this a charity concert was given in one of the largest residences of the city. I can describe what it was like by saying that a short time previously I had been invited to a debutante's reception at which seven hundred guests were present. I had two tickets for the concert, and gave one to Miss de G. That lady kept neither an automobile nor a carriage, and always walked. So we strolled down the sunny avenue to our destination. On the way I unbosomed my heart to her, telling her why I had not enjoyed my visit in Washington to the full.

"Miss de G. stopped short and exclaimed: 'But why in the world didn't you tell me sooner? That could have been arranged long ago.'

"I was too much discouraged to explain that I had been already told the same thing a dozen times and had lost all faith in promises. At the concert we took seats pretty well back. I heard people saying something about the President and his family being in the first row. That interested me tremendously. Naturally, if I had spent the whole winter in Washington, I could hardly have avoided meeting Mr. Wilson, for my associations—since my husband was then in the American public service—were largely in diplomatic circles. But I had no time. I had crossed the Atlantic for a fifteen minutes' conversation with the President of the United States, and I had not been able to get those fifteen minutes. And under the circumstances the sweet singing sounded in my discouraged and disappointed ears like the crowing of cocks when one wants to sleep. The violins were like the screeching of tomcats on the roof. Miss de G. patted my hand sympathetically.

"After the concert, refreshments were served in the conservatory. Waiters brought around iced drinks. Suddenly Miss de G. set down her glass, seized me by the arm, and quickly led me away. I thought she must be ill. But she released my arm with equal abruptness in order to clasp the hand of a middle-aged lady, who exhibited signs of the greatest pleasure at seeing her. At the lady's side was Miss Margaret. My friend turned to me and presented me to—Mrs. Wilson! So Miss Margaret was the President's daughter, whom I had met in New York before I ever knew Miss de G.

"From my friend's encouraging smile I gathered that she wished me to tell my story immediately to Mrs. Wilson, with the idea of presenting me afterward to the master of the White House.

"I cannot tell what happened inside of me. I only know that I would rather have swallowed a package of needles than have stood there and exchanged a few indifferent words with the gentleman whom I had been seeking for the last three

months. I turned and hurried to the door, and waited there until Miss de G. came out. Finally she appeared, astonished at my agitation. On our way back she told me that she had been intimately acquainted with the Wilson family for years, that Miss Margaret was almost like her own daughter, and that Mrs. Wilson had asked her several times to close her house and to come to stay at the White House as long as Mr. Wilson was President. And she would try to arrange for me to see the President in the next day or two."

Miss deGraffenried (1849-1921) was graduated from the Wesleyan Female College of Macon, Georgia, in 1865, and for ten years was a teacher in private schools. In 1886 she was appointed to a position in the United States Department of Labor at Washington and thenceforth made a special study of questions pertaining to the status of working women. She was sent to Europe by the government to investigate the conditions of female labor there, and to gather information which might aid in solving problems arising in this country. She published in the *Century Magazine* for February, 1891, an article entitled "The Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills," which attracted widespread attention, and in the same year the first prize of \$300, offered by the American Economic Association for the best essay on women wage earners, was awarded to her. Previously, in 1889, she had been one of two between whom a prize offered by the same association for an essay on child labor had been divided.

She was frequently heard on the lecture platform and her contributions to magazines and periodicals include: The above mentioned "Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills" (*Century Magazine*, February, 1891, vol. XLI, no. 4; profusely illustrated); "The New Woman and Her Debts" (*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, Sept. 1896, vol. XLIX; an address delivered to a graduating class at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn); "The Condition of Wage-Earning Women" (*The Forum*, March, 1893, vol. XV, no. 1); "Problems of Poverty and Pauperism: Need of Better Homes for Wage-Earners" (*The Forum*, May, 1896); "Is George Eliot Irreligious?" (*Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, July, 1877, vol. II, no. 1); "From Home to Throne in Belgium" (*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, April, 1897, no. 563; with 14 illustrations by George Wharton Edwards); "Women in The London County Council" (*The Chautauquan*, June, 1891, vol. XIII, no. 3); "A Town Minus Poverty" (*The Chautauquan*, Aug., 1891, vol. XIII, no. 5); "Twentieth Century Belgium" (*The Chautauquan*, Oct., 1904; a reading journey in Belgium and Germany, illustrated); "The Permanent Improvement of Neighborhoods" (*Lend a Hand, Record of Progress*, Aug., 1895 vol. XV, no. 2; a paper given at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at New Haven, Conn., May, 1895); "Compulsory Education" (*Lend a Hand, Record of Progress*, June, 1896, vol. XVI, no. 6; an address delivered before the Civic Club of Philadelphia, March, 1896); "Trades-Unions for Women" (*Lend a Hand, Record of Progress*, Feb., 1893, vol. X, no. 2; also, *Far and Near*, Jan., 1893, vol. III, no. 27); "The Needs of Self-Supporting Women"

(*Journal of the Tenth Biennial Meeting of the International Conference of Women's Christian Associations*; read at Conference, October 24, 1889); "Essay on Child Labor" (American Economic Association, vol. V, no. 2; prize awarded by Mrs. John Armstrong Chanler [Amelie Rives] for this essay); Testimony of Miss Clare deGraffenried, of United States Department of Labor, Concerning Employment of Women and Children (At Meeting of Commission, Washington, D.C., April 7, 1899); "Working Mothers and Uncared-for Children" (*The Congregationalist*, May 12, 1892, page 154); "An Active Club Eighteen Years Old" (*Far and Near*, Feb., 1891, vol. I, no. 4); "London Siftings—What English Workers Do" (*Far and Near*, Jan. 6, 1891, vol. I, no. 3); "Co-operation in Maryland" (*Far and Near*, Aug., 1891, vol. I, no. 10); "Explanation of Motive of Much Discussed Article, 'The Georgia Cracker in the Cotton Mills'" (*Manufacturers' Record*, June 13, 1891); "School and College. London Schools" (*The Independent*, Jan. 22, 1891); "Some Social Economic Problems" (*The American Journal of Sociology*, Sept., 1896, vol. II, no. 2); "A Voice from the Workroom" (*The Christian Union*, April 3, 1890; appeal for the appointment of women as inspectors of factories); "What Do Working Girls Owe One Another?" (Associations of Working Girls' Societies, 1890; discussion by club members); "Industrial Education" (*American Federationist*, May, 1895, vol. 2, no. 3); "A Reading Journey in Belgium and Germany"; "The Belgium of Charles the Bold and Philip II" (*Chautauquan*, September, 1904; illustrated). Her *Typical Alley Houses in Washington, D.C.* was published as Bulletin no. 7 by the Woman's Anthropological Society of that city.

For other information concerning her life and her literary career, refer to the deGraffenried Family History.

ELLEN GLASGOW

THE DISTINGUISHED American novelist, the late Ellen Glasgow (a descendant of the Landgrave through Mary Baker de Graffenried, eldest daughter and fifth child of Tscharner de Graffenried and his wife, Mary Baker) is so well known today, and so much has been written of her, both here and abroad, that it might seem rather presumptuous to attempt here to add anything to already available accounts. We give a partial list of her writings:

Her first novel, *The Descendant*, finished before her 22nd birthday, was published in 1897. The second, *Phases of an Inferior Planet*, appeared in 1898, the setting of the first half being Williamsburg, Virginia, the home of Christopher deGraffenried, son of the Landgrave, a town which, in Miss Glasgow's phrase, "dozed through the present to dream of the past, and found the future a nightmare." She drove more than 20 miles over the mountains, in the oppressive heat of August, to sit for two days upon the stage of the opera house in which a Democratic convention for the nomination of a governor was being held, to gather material for *The Voice of the People*, which was published in

1900. Each succeeding volume, carefully and painstakingly wrought, has increased her reputation and strengthened her hold upon the reading public, and she now ranks among the first American novelists.

Her books, in addition to those already mentioned, are *The Freeman and Other Poems*, 1902; *The Battle-Ground*, 1902; *The Deliverance*, 1904; *The Wheel of Life*, 1906; *Ancient Law*, 1908; *The Romance of a Plain Man*, 1909; *The Miller of Old Church*, 1911; *Virginia*, 1913; *Life and Gabriella*, 1916; *The Builders*, 1919; *One Man in His Time*, 1922; *The Shadowy Third*, 1923; *Barren Ground*, 1925. Other products of her facile pen are *Interpretation of Prose Fiction*; *Glass Flowers*; *In This Our Life*; *Vein of Iron*; *The Romantic Comedian*; *They Stooped to Folly*, and *The Sheltered Life*.



Miss Elwyn deGraffenried, of Atlanta, Georgia, has written poetry, plays, and feature articles, and has collected data relating to the life of the Southern poet, Sidney Lanier, who was a close friend and confidant of her father, Marshall H. deGraffenried.

John Temple Graves, born November 9, 1856, a descendant of Catherine Jenna de Graffenried, daughter of Tschanner, was a journalist of national reputation and an orator who in eloquence of speech and liberality of viewpoint ranked with the late Henry W. Grady. He was the author of *History of Florida of Today*; *History of Colleton, S. C.*; *Twelve Standard Lectures*; *Platform of Today*; and *The Negro*. He also contributed to numerous magazines and periodicals, and was the editor of *Eloquent Sons of the South*, published in 1909.

John Temple Graves, JR. is the author of *The Shaft in the Sky*, *I Claudius*, *Two Bubbles*, *The Fighting South*, and other writings.

Hon. Edward deGraffenried, one-time Justice of the Alabama Court of Appeals, was a notable orator and lecturer and the author of *The Effect of Slavery upon the Constitutions and Laws of the United States and of the State of Alabama* and *The Influence of Rome upon the Common Law of England*.

A descendant of the Landgrave is the author of the *History of the deGraffenried Family*, published in New York in 1925, referred to above.

Descendants of the Landgrave intermarried with many prominent old Southern colonial families, a number of whom at different times published histories and genealogies containing accounts of the deGraffenrieds. Christopher, the only son of the Landgrave to remain in the New World, married Barbara Tempest, daughter of Sir Arthur Needham, in Charleston, South Carolina, on February 22, 1714, and had one son, Tschanner. The latter was, as noted above, married four times and had sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity, and here the genealogical ball really starts to roll in the New World. His first wife was Mary Baker, daughter of Col. Henry Baker, of Chowan, North Carolina; his second, Sarah Lowry, *née* Rusk; in the third instance she was Eliza Embry, *née* Allen, and lastly, Lucretia Robertson, *née* Towns.

The story of intermarriage continues with:

Thomas Garton Blewett, husband of Regina de Graffenried, and owner of the magnificent Blewett Estate, near Columbus, Mississippi, which came to the Blewett family by royal grant from George II, of over 2,000 acres on the Pee Dee River, to one of Thomas Garton Blewett's ancestors. This estate was an important factor in supplying raw material and foodstuffs for the Confederate Army during the Civil War;

Lt.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, husband of Regina Harrison, a descendant of Baron Christopher deGraffenried;

Christopher B. Strong, one of the most noted judges of the old South, who also served with distinction as an officer in the War of 1812;

The Peay family, of the deGraffenried Plantation at Pittsboro, North Carolina, owned by the family for more than 140 years, and prior thereto in the possession of the Alston family, coming to John Baker deGraffenried by his marriage to Delia Alston;

The Scruggs family; the Taylors; the Atkinsons; the Ancrums; the Beauchamps; the Boswells;

The Calhoun family, two brothers of John C. Calhoun having married two deGraffenried sisters, daughters of Tscharner deGraffenried;

The Daniel family; the DuPonts; the Fontaines and Maurys, and the descendants of Matthew Fontaine Maury, elected to the Hall of Fame; the Garrets; the Gholsons; the Graves, including John Temple Graves;

The Hobsons, descendants of Sarah deGraffenried, daughter of Tscharner, notably General Edwin Lafayette Hobson, long active in the management of the famous Tredegar Iron Works which furnished much of the munitions and ordnance used by the Confederate Army, and where the *Merrimac* (rechristened the *Virginia*), the Confederate ram was overhauled and refitted;

The Kirklands; the Flemings, descendants of Sir Archibald Flemynge, of Peele, second son of Lord Flemynge, Earl of Wigtown and Keeper of Dumbarton and Commissary of Glasgow in the reign of Charles I of England, created a baronet by Charles II in 1661; the Moores; the Pinckards; the Woodsons; Chancellor Creed Taylor, whose famous law school on his estate at "Needham" produced some of the most eminent old-time Southern lawyers and orators;

Hon. Robert Wickliffe Woolley, born April 29, 1871, a descendant of Allen, son of Tscharner deGraffenried, chief investigator for the Congressional Committee investigating the United States Treasury for the Interior Department, 1913-1915, Director of the United States Mint, 1915-1916, Director of Publicity for the First Liberty Loan of 1917, and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1917-1921; he was during his time often referred to in the press and in various other publications, and was the author of many addresses and special articles.

OTHER SUGGESTED readings are *The Writings of Colonel William Byrd of Westover*; *The Virginia Magazine of History*; *The Official Letters of Alexander Spotswood, Lt.-Governor of the Colony of Virginia (1710-1722)*, and other publications of the Virginia Historical Society; *North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries*, by H. T. Lefler; *deGraffenried and the Swiss Palatine Settlement*, Annual Publication, series IV, 1900, of the Trinity College Historical Society; *The Colonial Period of American History* and *Our Earliest Colonial Settlements*, by Charles M. Andrews; and the Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

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Robert Beverley, native Virginia legislator and author, is now reprinted in an edition which endeavors to reproduce faithfully the original text and fourteen engravings, as well as to approximate the old format and design. Mr. Wright is research professor at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery and author, among other works, of *The First Gentlemen of Virginia*. Published for The Institute of Early American History and Culture of Williamsburg, Va.

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deGraffenried Plantation. Located at Pittsboro, N.C., and came into the deGraffenried family through the marriage in 1810 of John Baker de Graffenried and Delia Alston, daughter of Joseph John (Chatham) Jack Alston, also known as "40-Mile Jack" because of the size of his plantation, he being one of the largest landowners and slaveholders in this section. (See *Guide to the Old North State*, cited above.)

Drayton Manor Estate, Staffordshire, England. The former home of the late Sir Robert Peele and his wife, Lady Mercedes Baroness de Graffenried, a sister of the late Baron Raoul de Graffenried, who married Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, of New York; and of the late Baron Leo de Graffenried, whose widow is Irma Stern, of New York. Lady Peele was a daughter of the Baroness de Barco, the latter in her youth a famous European beauty. A descriptive, well-illustrated catalogue, published in 1926 by Messrs. Winterton & Sons, Lichfield, England, in the possession of Thomas P. de Graffenried, of New York City.

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